RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

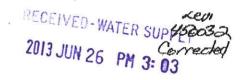
# MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTHOIS JUN 26 PM 12: 38 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION FORM CALENDAR YEAR 2012

| The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distributed consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public we system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first you relectorate delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Pleached all boxes that apply.  Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)  Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)  On water bills (attach copy of bill)  Email message (MUST Famail the message to the address below)  Other There with monthy bill (attached)  Date(s) customers were informed: 6/22//3, 6/28/3, //  Date (s) customers were informed: 6/22//3, 6/28/3, //  Date Mailed/Distributed; by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used for the direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery as a ural correct delivery. As a ural chament for the direct delivery.  CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)  As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message  CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)  Name of Newspaper:  Date Published: //  CCR was posted on a public places. (Attach list of locations)  Date Posted: //  CCR was posted on a public places. (Attach list of locations)  Date Posted: //  CCR was posted on a public places. (Attach list of locations)  Date Posted: //  CCR was posted on a public places internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED)  MHP: // WHY // WARPEN 20/2  | - Canton Municipal Utilities Public Water Supply Name   |
|---|---|
| Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)    Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)   | Levi # 450032   |
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| Mark Mond, Owner, etc.)  Manyor, Owner, etc.)  6/27/13  Date  |   |

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to: <u>Melanie, Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us</u>



# 2012 Drinking Water Quality Report

### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 8 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

Your water source is the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

# Source water assessment and its availability

To obtain additional information about your drinking water you may contact our certified water works operator, Mr. Claudie Steen at 601-859-2474, or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and it's compliance history at the following address: http://www.msdh.state.us/watersupply/index.htm

# Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material,

and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### How can I get involved?

The Canton Municipal Utilities' Board meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 3:00 PM at 127 East Peace Street. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us.

### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

#### Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. LEVI- Canton Municipal Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

# **Water Quality Data Table**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low

levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

|  | MCLG        | MCL,       |             | · ·     |            |             | 23.5     |         |   |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------|---------|------------|-------------|----------|---------|---|
|  | or          | TT, or     | 1 1         |         | nge        | Sample      | t.       |         | , was   |
| Contaminants                               | MRDLG       |            |             |         |            |             | Viol     | tion    | Typical Source  |
| Disinfectants & Disir                      |             |            |             |         |            |             |          |         |   |
| (There is convincing e                     | vidence tha | t addition | ı of a disi | nfectar | it is n    | ecessary fo | or conti | ol of n | ilerobial contaminants)   |
| TTHMs [Total<br>Trihalomethanes]<br>(ppb)  | NA          | 80         | 60          | 58      | 60         | 2012        | N        | lo      | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| Haloacetic Acids<br>(HAA5) (ppb)           | NA          | 60         | 64          | 58      | 64         | 2012        | Y        | es      | This a by-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| Chiorine (as Ci2)<br>(ppm)                 | 4           | 4          | 1.3         | 0.8     | 2.52       |             | <u> </u> | lo      | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| Inorganic Contamin                         | ants.       |            |             | 100     |            |             |          |         |   |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)                 | 200         | 200        | 15          | ΝA      |            | 2012        | 1        | lo      | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories   |
| Barium (ppm)                               | 2           | 2          | 0.00782     | NA      |            | 2012        | 1        | 10      | Discharge of drilling wastes;<br>Discharge from metal<br>refineries; Erosion of natural<br>deposits                                   |
| Chromium (ppb)                             | 100         | 100        | 5.7         | NA.     |            | 2012        | 1        | 10      | Discharge from steel and pulp<br>mills; Erosion of natural<br>deposits  |
| Fluoride (ppm)                             | 4           | 4          | 0.144       | NA      |            | 2012        |          | 10      | Erosion of natural deposits;<br>Water additive which<br>promotes strong teeth;<br>Discharge from fertilizer and<br>aluminum factories |
| Volatile Organic Co.                       | itaminant   |            |             | 5.74    | ٠.         |             | F.,      |         |   |
| Xylenes (ppm)                              | 10          | 10         | 0.00413     | ND      | 0.00<br>13 | 2012        | N        | lo      | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories   |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb)                         | 700         | 700        | 0.517       | ND      | 0.51       | 7 2012      | ī.       |         | Discharge from petroleum refineries   |
|  | ,           |            | Your        | Sam     | ple        | # Samp      | les      | Exceed  | ls  |
| Contaminants                               | MCLG        | AL         | Water       | Da      | - ,        | Exceeding   | 1        | AL      | Typical Source  |
| Inorganic Contamin                         | ants        | .,         | ***         |         |            | . 1.        |          | 1.0     |   |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0           | 15         | 2           | 20      | 11         | 0           |          | No      | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  |

| (ppm) of natural deposits | Copper - action level at consumer taps 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 2011 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
|---------------------------|--|-----|-----|------|---|----|--|
|---------------------------|--|-----|-----|------|---|----|--|

### Violations and Exceedances

#### Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Our system exceeded the HAA5 MCL at one location with locational running annual average of 64 ppb. We are working closely with the Mississippi Department of Health to resolve this situation through modified operational practices. You may also see additional line flushing in your area.

| Unit Descriptions |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Term              | Definition   |
| ppm               | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb               | ppb; parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| NA                | NA: not applicable                                     |
| ND                | ND: Not detected                                       |
| NR                | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.          |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Term                                 | Definition  |
| MCLG                                 | MCI.G: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.   |
| MCL                                  | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.   |
| TT                                   | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  |
| AL                                   | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  |
| Variances and Exemptions             | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.   |
| MRDLG                                | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL                                 | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.                              |
| MNR                                  | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated  |
| MPL                                  | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level   |

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Claudie Steen

Address:

225 North Hargon Street Canton, MS 39046 Phone: 601-859-2474 Fax: 601-855-5445

E-Mail: m.snow@cmu.com Website: www.cmu.com

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|   | MCLG        | MCL,        |            |         |             |             |                  |   |  |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|---------|-------------|-------------|------------------|---|--|
|   | or          | TT, or      | Your       | Ra      | inge        | Sample      |                  |   |  |
| <u>Contaminants</u>                       | MRDLG       | <u>MRDL</u> | Water      | Low     | <u>High</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Violation</u> | Typical Source  |  |
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products  |             |             |            |         |             |             |                  |   |  |
| (There is convincing e                    | evidence th | at additio  | n of a dis | sinfect | ant is n    | ecessary 1  | for control o    | f microbial contaminants)   |  |
| TTHMs [Total<br>Trihalomethanes]<br>(ppb) | NA          | 80          | 60         | 58      | 60          | 2012        | No               | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |  |
| Haloacetic Acids<br>(HAA5) (ppb)          | NA          | 60          | 64         | 58      | 64          | 2012        | Yes              | This a by-product of drinking water chlorination.   |  |
| Inorganic Contamin                        | ants        |             |            |         |             |             |                  |   |  |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn]<br>(ppb)             | 200         | 200         | 15         | NA      |             | 2012        | No               | Discharge from plastic and<br>fertilizer factories; Discharge<br>from steel/metal factories         |  |
| Barium (ppm)                              | 2           | 2           | 0.00782    | NA      |             | 2012        | No               | Discharge of drilling wastes;<br>Discharge from metal<br>refineries; Erosion of natural<br>deposits |  |
| Chromium (ppb)                            | 100         | 100         | 5.7        | NA      |             | 2012        | No               | Discharge from steel and pulp<br>mills; Erosion of natural<br>deposits                              |  |

| Fluoride (ppm)                               | 4         | 4         | 0.144                | NA       | -     |                           | 2012 |                    | No                                  | W<br>pro<br>Di   | osion of natural deposits;<br>ater additive which<br>omotes strong teeth;<br>scharge from fertilizer and<br>iminum factories |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------------------|----------|-------|---------------------------|------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Volatile Organic Con                         | ntaminant | S         |                      |          |       |                           |      |                    |                                     |  |  |
| Xylenes (ppm)                                | 10        | 10        | 0.00413              | ND       | 0.004 | 11                        | 2012 | )                  | No                                  | fac  | scharge from petroleum<br>tories; Discharge from<br>emical factories   |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb)                           | 700       | 700       | 0.517                | ND 0.517 |       | 2012                      |      |                    | Discharge from petroleum refineries |  |  |
| <u>Contaminants</u>                          | MCLG      | <u>AL</u> | Your<br><u>Water</u> | · 1      |       | # Samples<br>Exceeding AL |      | Excee<br><u>AL</u> |                                     | Typical Source   |  |
| Inorganic Contamin                           | ants      |           |                      |          |       |                           |      |                    |                                     |  |  |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)   | 0         | 15        | 2                    | 2011     |       | 0                         |      | No                 |                                     | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; Erosion<br>of natural deposits |  |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3       | 1.3       | 0.4                  | 2011     |       |                           | 0    |                    | No                                  |  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits   |

# Violations and Exceedances

### Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Our system exceeded the HAA5 MCL at one location with locational running annual average of 64 ppb. We are working closely with the Mississippi Department of Health to resolve this situation through modified operational practices. You may also see additional line flushing in your area.

| Descriptions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Term         | Definition   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ppm          | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ppb          | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NA           | NA: not applicable                                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ND           | ND: Not detected                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NR           | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| Term | Definition  |
|------|---|
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminan in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.                   |
| MCL  | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminan that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs a feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| TT   | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  |
| AL   | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.   |

| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.   |
|--------------------------|---|
| MRDLG                    | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL                     | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.                              |
| MNR                      | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated  |
| MPL                      | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level   |

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